

BINGHAM BROOKS WORDY WAR

INSPECTOR RESENTS GENERAL'S
BABY ACT ASPERSION.

**Says He Was Marked for Slaughter—Deputy
Waldo's Penny Flaps—Every One in
Department is Aghast—Commissioner
Thinks Brooks Didn't Want Much Work.**

Before leaving Police Headquarters yesterday, Commissioner Bingham took occasion to reply to Inspector Brooks's statement, made the previous day, that he had been shabbily treated.

"Just a few words about Brooks," said the Commissioner. "His transfer was ordered because we had need of the services of an active inspector. As thorough inspector he was doing little or nothing. It is clearly understood that the chief inspector and the three borough inspectors are the men who are to be relied upon for their inspection districts, nor has any one of those four officers ever objected to active work. No humiliation was intended or thought of in Brooks's case, and it looks as if he had retired because he wasn't willing to work."

"You can add one other sentence to that. Immediate application for leave of absence upon a change to a new station is regarded among all uniformed officers as where discipline exists as a baby act."

"Does that mean you consider O'Brien's application for leave of absence on being sent to the Tenderloin in the same light?"

"Nothing to say."

Replying to Commissioner Bingham, Inspector Brooks made this statement last evening:

"I have never shirked my duty in the thirty-nine years that I have been in the business. I had no vacation last year and I lost the twenty days due to me, but I wanted twenty days vacation for this year at this time in order to prepare myself for the work in the First Inspection District to which I was assigned and where the work is very arduous. The First Inspection District is the 'Red Light' district."

"Such a request was not anything out of the ordinary. Vacations are granted at any time during the year when asked for in cases such as mine. Borough Inspector Patrick H. McLaughlin of Brooklyn took his vacation last year when he was returned shortly after he went on the retired list on a pension."

"The reason I want my vacation now is this:

"The strain of the last year on me was very hard. I had to do all the routine work in the Borough office and Commissioner McAdoo also placed me in charge of all the big political mass meetings during the campaign, and my work there was rewarded by the newspapers. I had been unable to get away then, and it was understood with Commissioner McAdoo that I could take an early vacation this year."

"I have no objection to active duty. I have been in active work for thirty-six years, until 1903, when General Greene selected me for borough inspector. I was isolated and, as such, I was under a great deal of stress. I was in charge of the bureau of the department under such circumstances in the great metropolitan city of New York as to be a candidate for Commissioner and also for First Deputy. This may have had something to do with the situation now. The First Deputy Commissioner made it apparent to me from the start that I was not wanted."

"Deputy Commissioner Waldo has in his office a map of the boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx, and the station houses and stables are indicated thereon by little penny pins stuck on the map, indicating the same. Just imagine a First Deputy Commissioner of Police directing the management and workings of the department under such circumstances in the great metropolitan city of New York as to be a candidate for Commissioner and also for First Deputy. This may have had something to do with the situation now. The First Deputy Commissioner made it apparent to me from the start that I was not wanted."

"Let us begin with the downtown. When he finishes his tour at the station house he does not know whether he has cleaned his station house too much or too little. The patrolman and roundsman on patrol, when he has concluded his tour of patrol, is afraid that at the conclusion he may not have properly patrolled. The sergeant on duty at the conclusion of his tour is afraid he may have made an entry too much or too little."

"The Captain is afraid to look at the blotter for fear he may discover a slight error or omission, and may have to make complaint against some competent sergeant, and the inspectors are afraid to go to the station houses for fear that they may find some petty dereliction of duty that will necessitate making a complaint against some competent captain for failing to make complaint against some sergeant."

"As to the 'baby act' referred to by Commissioner Bingham, I have never played the 'baby act' in my life, either as a boy or man. The proof of this is in my record. It will show that I have performed my duty under all circumstances."

"I might say in conclusion that I am a martyr to the three platoon system, and I am glad of it."

NEW CAPTAIN TO SIT ON TONGS.

**Tracy Fired From Elizabeth St. to Jamaica
Schottman Vice Versa.**

Commissioner Bingham left Police Headquarters earlier than is his custom yesterday, but before going he made an important transfer.

Capt. Patrick J. Tracy of the Elizabeth street station house was deposed as czar of Chinatown and sent to Jamaica, L. I. Capt. Herman W. Schottman comes in from Jamaica to take Tracy's place.

There was a story going the rounds at Headquarters yesterday that Commissioner Bingham had had a letter from the former wanted to abolish the Street Cleaning Department detail.

"Are you going to abolish the Street Cleaning Department squad?" the General was asked.

"Nothing to say."

"How many men have you detailed to that squad?"

"Thirty-five," said the Commissioner, beginning to move restlessly.

"It is not true that First Deputy O'Keefe wrote to Deputy Superintendent Smith requesting him to detail eighteen sweepers to duty in the station houses."

"Nothing to say."

"Isn't it true, General, that a cop gets just twice what a street sweeper gets, and that the street cleaners make up the line of cops from Mr. O'Keefe's force detailed to Supt. Smith's office?"

"Nothing to say. Ask O'Keefe."

"Did you want those men from Commissioner Woodbury to clean the houses or as doormen?"

"Well, we need doormen," said the Commissioner with a smile.

Then, suddenly straightening, the Commissioner said with a deal of emphasis:

"It means that if I have to give men from my department to help them out, why can't I have some of their men to help me?"

"You had a talk with Commissioner Woodbury, didn't you?"

"Yes, he was here, and we did talk, but I have nothing to say about our conversation or outcome."

Deputy Waldo and an official of the street cleaning department took a trip around town yesterday in a bus, but just what the Commissioner declined to say.

WOMAN PREVENTS A WRECK.

**Flags Express With Apron After Discovering
a Twisted Rail.**

HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 17.—With her apron as a danger signal Mrs. Mary Francis prevented the wreck of the Harrisburg express near Middletown ferry, on the Northern Central Railroad, this morning. Two men waving their hats vigorously accompanied her as she ran down the tracks, but engineer Frank Bull said the apron flag held the air attracted his attention. Mrs. Francis was carrying dinner to her husband when she discovered a twisted rail, and she knew that a wreck was inevitable unless the warning was given. She got there just in time. Passengers on the express were hurled from their seats, but the train was saved.

REFORM BILLS SIGNED.

**Pennypacker Approves New Laws to Purify
Politics in Pennsylvania.**

HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 17.—Gov. Pennypacker this afternoon signed four of the most important reform bills adopted by the Pennsylvania Legislature in its recent extra session.

The Sheatz personal registration bill abolishes the old slipshod method of indirect registration of voters, under which from 50,000 to 80,000 fraudulent names were kept on the registry lists in Philadelphia. It requires each voter to register personally and includes many of the features of the New York law.

The White uniform primary election law does away with the system of separate party primaries under which gangs of mercenaries could be voted in the primaries of both the Democratic and Republican parties. The new law requires that all parties shall nominate their candidates on the same day at the same polling place under direction of the regular election officers.

The Jackson treasury bill is aimed at the old machine system of Tammany Hall. It provides a \$10,000 State stipend among politically favored banks. It provides a heavy penalty for trafficking in public funds and deprives the State Treasurer of his arbitrary power to select depositaries.

The other bill signed reappropriates the State Senatorial districts for the first time since 1871.

MR. MORGAN'S SKIPPER RIGHT.

**Referee Blames the Monmouth's Captain
for Collision With the Corsair.**

TRENTON, Feb. 17.—Former Judge William G. Choate filed an opinion as referee to-day sustaining J. P. Morgan in a libel instituted by him for damages resulting from a collision between his yacht Corsair and the Monmouth, returning from the international cup races in 1903. The amount of damages claimed was small, but Mr. Morgan, who was on board the yacht at the time with Mayor Weaver and a party of friends, was determined to justify the seamanship of his skipper through the courts.

The decision of the referee holds that the Monmouth was solely at fault. When the collision occurred, the Monmouth was under way, and the Corsair was under way. The referee found that the Monmouth was in the wrong, and that the Corsair was in the right.

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LA GRIPPE B... THE GRIP--
RELEASED BY PE-RU-NA.

La Grippe Is Epidemic Catarrh.

LA GRIPPE spares no class or nationality. The cultured and the ignorant, the aristocrat and the pauper, the masses and the classes are all subject to la grippe. None are exempt—no are liable.

La grippe is well named. The original term, la grippe, is French, but it has been shortened by the busy American to one word, "grip."

Without any intention of doing so a new word has been coined which describes the disease exactly.

The ailment clings to the patient as tenaciously as if some terrible giant had clung him in a fatal clasp.

Men, women and children—whole towns and cities are caught in the baneful grip of this terrible monster.

Have you the grip? Or, rather, has the grip caught you? If so, read the following letters.

These testimonials will show you the quickest and best means of ridding yourself of this tenacious disease and its after-effects.

Suffered Twelve Years From After-Effects of La Grippe.

Mr. Victor F. Funderburk, Madison St., Topeka, Kas., a well-known carpenter and member of Knights and Ladies of Security, writes:

"Twelve years ago I had a severe attack of la grippe, and I never really recovered my health and strength—got weaker every year, until I was unable to work."

"The only thing I used was Peruna and it built up my strength so that in a couple of months I was able to go to work again."

"This winter I had another attack of la grippe, but Peruna soon drove it out of my system."

"My wife and I consider Peruna a household remedy."

Pneumonia Followed La Grippe Brought Relief.

Mr. T. Barneott, West Aylmer, Ontario, Can., writes:

"Last winter I was ill with pneumonia after having la grippe. I took Peruna for two months, when I became quite well, and I can say that any one can be cured by it in a reasonable time and at little expense."

"Every time I take a cold I take some Peruna, which makes me well again."

"I also advised it for my daughter, who was so ill with pneumonia that she could not follow her trade of dressmaking."

"A bottle of Peruna made such a change in her that she has been able to follow her trade ever since."

"I also induced a young lady, who was all run down and could not do any work, to take Peruna, and after taking Peruna for three months she is able to follow her trade of tailoring."

"I can recommend Peruna for all such who are ill and require a tonic."

Mrs. Jane Giff, Athens, Ohio, writes:

"Six years ago I had la grippe very bad. I read a testimonial of what Peruna had done for a friend of mine, and I bought a bottle of Peruna. I was soon able to do my work. I continued using it until I was cured."

PER-UNA—A Tonic After La Grippe.

Mrs. Chas. E. Wells, Sr., Delaware, Ohio, writes:

"After a severe attack of la grippe I took Peruna and found it a very good tonic."

Judge Horatio J. Goss, Hartwell, Ga., writes:

"I had a severe spell of la grippe which left me with systemic catarrh. A friend advised me to try Peruna. I took a bottle and was cured."

The Medical Profession Recognizes La Grippe as Epidemic Catarrh.

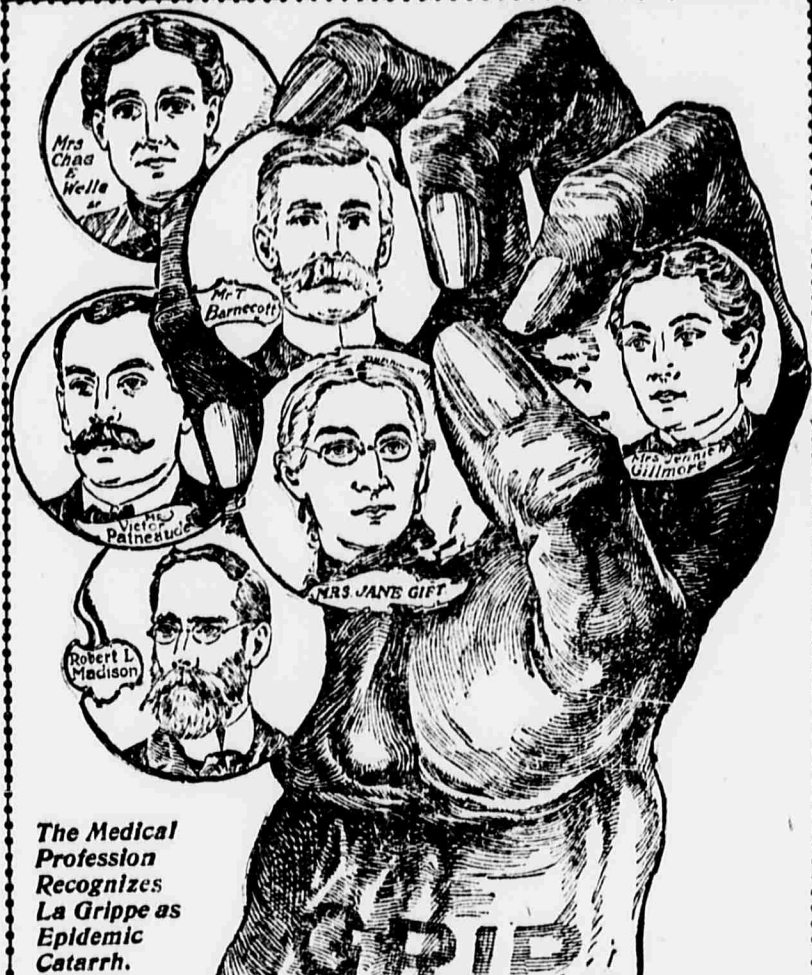
Systemic Catarrh, the Result of La Grippe. Per-una Receives Credit for Present Good Health.

Mrs. Jennie W. Gilmore, Box 44, White Otis, Ind., former of the Housekeeper for Indiana Reform School for Boys, writes:

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HARLEM DELUGE.

Continued from First Page.

ter, from a business standpoint, that Harlem ever suffered, and it will be weeks before Manhattanville recovers from the drenching and crippling.

FIREMEN TO THE RESCUE.

It was a proud day for the Manhattanville firemen, though they had to wade through the water and mud to get to the houses that were at the worst, and neither did they do it when they got back to the engine houses worn out, soaked to the skin and plastered with mud after plunging into the water filled gulch and dragging out women and children. Nobody will ever know how many acts of courage, plain, unobscured courage, were performed by the lean, quick firemen, but enough was talked about in Harlem last night to be remembered for some time.

Luckily, they were right on hand, coming fifty strong from three houses along Amsterdam avenue with the first cries for help. They scattered over the flooded district like the flood itself, running, wading and in "the gulch" even swimming and taking the whole exciting business as a bit of the day's work.

THE LEBANOTIS BLAST.

It was within a minute or two of 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon when a gang of seventy-five Italian laborers were ready to touch off a blast to level a ledge of rocks on the east side of Convent avenue about thirty feet from the street line. The Italians had been working there two months preparing a ledge of land between Convent avenue and St. Nicholas terrace and 128th and 129th streets for building purposes. Originally, the land was part of the ground held by the Convent of the Sacred Heart, which is at 133d street and Convent avenue.

It has changed hands several times within the past few years, and is now owned by a wholesale liquor dealer who intends to put up dwelling houses. It is a rough piece of ground, full of great rocks that stick up blunt noses from many feet underground. There is a considerable elevation eastward from Convent avenue and before the blast that turned Manhattanville inside out was set off rocks tumbled over Convent avenue in a ragged cliff.

The laborers, under a contractor named Antonio, had been tearing out these rocks for two months with dynamite blasts that made Manhattanville householders uneasy every time that they heard a roar. They had reason to be. Many a man had gone to the police of the West 125th station house complaining that his dishes had been broken, his window panes shattered and other damage done by the old convent explosions.

There was a nervous feeling all through the district. People feared that some day there was going to be big trouble.

POLICE WARNED CONTRACTOR.

Capt. James F. Thompson, who commands at the West 125th station, got the idea in his head so strongly that he put the matter up to Inspector Dennis Sweeney, who took a look at the contractor's plan. He took a look at the contractor's plan. He took a look at the contractor's plan.

The inspector put it up to the contractor.

The contractor promised to be careful to use only safe and moderate charges. He promised, the police say, to send a warning to the superintendent of the station at Convent avenue and 133d street, in which are the water gates which control the flow of eight or ten inches that connect with the new aqueduct running from Croton dam, every time that an unusually heavy mine was to be fired.

Antonio C. Pucci of 338 East 108th street was foreman of the gang of blasters, and Pucci, too, the police assert, got a warning from the inspector and the water officials. He said he would be careful. Supt. James McDonough, who runs the water gates at Convent avenue and 133d street, says he made an arrangement with Pucci that every time a big blast was fired, he would send him a warning by one of the laborers.

It was Pucci, some of the laborers told the police, who was in charge of the gang yesterday afternoon. At his orders, they said, five holes were drilled in the cliff of solid rock and a 50 pound charge of dynamite was divided among these holes.

The firemen were not called until about forty feet from the street line. Pucci's men rigged up two heavy raft shaped contrivances and laid them over the drillings and set the charges.

These were made of 12 inch timbers roped strongly together, too heavy for half a dozen men to move, and they were set thirty feet skyward when the dynamite let go. They travelled in a big arc over Convent avenue and they fell into "the gulch" and illustrated better what happened when the charge was touched off than the trip those big timbers took.

A ROAR AND A SHOCK.

Pucci sent a man to warn McDonough up at the water gates and then, it is said, he set the charges. Six of them, of 30 East 108th street, touched off the dynamite. The "guinea," as the populace of Harlem called them, with some explosion, all yesterday afternoon, scattering out of the way. Michael's touched off the charge, and in the words of Capt. Thompson, "He broke for sure."

had been smashed, but he couldn't get a foot for the flood. He ran back to the station after about fifteen minutes.

"Get out and pick up the men," he said. "Choke the water and the men will be safe."

The superintendent and his assistant got eight Italians employed by the Water Department and went to work closing the street and supplies for that section of Harlem. Water was flowing through from the Croton dam at a twelve pounds pressure and the gates had to be closed by hand.

McDonough then called up the office of the Water Department and notified the man in charge. He sent word to C. H. Bernheimer, assistant engineer in charge of mains and distribution, and to every other official that could be reached by phone. It was hours after the trouble when Engineer Bill got there and the work of digging out the mains got well started.

By 8 o'clock the Water Department had rounded up every laborer it could get hold of and put them to work clearing away the rock. Engineer Bill found out by that time that only two of the big mains had been broken. As soon as he located the seat of the trouble he turned on the flow in the big main which runs under East 125th street and supplies the houses of Harlem. Later on water was turned on in another main which runs through West 108th street. The others will have to be kept turned off for some time.

The eight mains which run side by side through Convent avenue connect with the new aqueduct at 133d street. Six of them run straight to the reservoir in Central Park and two serve as feeders for Harlem. Neither of the broken mains was for local use, and for the reason the engineers said, few persons would find their supply affected. The Water Department expected trouble from the temporary turning off of the two Harlem water lines, but when the lack in service within a few hours. The six that run to Central Park are feeders for the reservoir. It was two of these that were broken.

INCIDENTS OF THE FLOOD.

The firemen of Engine Company 37, at Amsterdam avenue and 127th street, got word of the trouble first. An excited brewer, workman from Bernheimer &